NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1805. [No. 2258.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

FORMS his customers and others, he has just received, per the Ship Pomona, from London, via New-York, an additional assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which, with his former, makes a very large and extensive assortment; which he is selling on the most reasonable terms; amongst which are, a large assortment of Thread Threads, sewing Silk, silk Twist, &c. &c.

Newport, July 12, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the skin, such as *Salt-rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn*, &c.

Whoever wishes to be cured of that disagreeable disorder called the Itch, may do it with all ease, without any trouble or disagreeable smell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will prove a safe, certain, and convenient remedy, either at home or on a journey, without the filth of ointment or the stench of sulphur, or poison of mercury. Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London

The above may also be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Elizabeth Warren*, late of said Portsmouth, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent.—Notify all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by said court. No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON, } *Com'rs.*
ROBERT DENNIS, jun. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM DEDRICK, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, July 8, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT
Dutch black Cloth
superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
second and low-priced ditto
superfine black, and other Cassimeres
fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Jeans and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Grants and Russells
fine and common Flannel
A dozen excellent Lutestring Umbrellas

India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lutestrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 5-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces,
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW.
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

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Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's-Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity.—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

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NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having provided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Essence of Spruce, by the large or small quantity.

Also, Barley and Flax-Seed WIRE-RIDDLES, of the most approved kind, by the dozen or single.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon standing:—The above Farm will be sold in whole, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers:—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

May 24, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, and 175,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewise for Sale,

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell very low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, so common in the spring and fall seasons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.
Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters* has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary they are certain to operate in a short time without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or skin. It is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. *Price 42 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in dislodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are also a very gentle purge, and the most proper physic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be used with the greatest safety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that disagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

GAMESTERS.

UNHAPPY is the mortal that has imbibed a love for play. So powerful is that seductive passion, that every consideration of propriety, affection, consanguinity, friendship, and virtue, falls before this all-destroying Leviathan, the offspring of sordid avarice, which swallows all the nobler sensations of the soul, robs justice of her balance, valour of her sword, and pity of her tear. The professed gamester feels no commiserating pangs for the wide spreading ruin his favorite vice occasions. He views with hardened callosity, and freezing apathy, the wretched man he has despoiled, writhing under the tortures of self-condemnation, agonised by the stings of remorse, that goad him on to desperation as he reflects upon returning to the wife he loves, whom he has made a beggar. And how shall he receive the innocent carcasses of his children, by his pernicious vices deprived of their means.

So detestable is the vice of gaming, both as a symptom and a motive—as a cause and an effect—as a private and a public evil, that there is nothing that touches it which does not partake of the worst pollution. The sufferer as well as the plunderer, the pigeon as well as the vulture, are condemnable alike in a moral view, though not equally hateful; since the motives of both are the same, that is, dishonest avarice, which will get money, but is too lazy to work for it. Like certain diseases too, it is so contagious, that one or two infected persons will contaminate a thousand. Hence the gamester ought to be avoided. As in Turkey and Syria during the plague, the door of every house ought to be shut against him. Ruin walks by his side, and corruption and fraud, while shame walks close behind at his heels. What a pitiable object in society is that creature, who, either from pride, laziness, weakness or incapacity, can earn but scanty bread, and yet squanders that scanty bread in vain attempts to increase it, by tricking away that of others. Such persons, after being drained to the last farthing, often crawl forth upon the world with a pity-exciting tale of woe; but never was there a greater or more vicious mistake than helping them; never greater folly to one's self or injustice to the world than relieving them; first, because if there be any disposable superfluity, he who has the giving it must answer to God for his selection of objects; and if, while multitudes of respectable, worthy, industrious persons fruitless, nay laudible, languish in want, he bestow it where it will become a germ for fresh vices and plunder to bud from, he acts unjustly, and intercepts that salutary punishment of want, which if it cannot mend the heart or purify it of corruption, may press down the offender against society, and deprive the kite of her talons. For my part, if the nearest in affinity to me was a gamester, I might give him meat at my table, but I would draw not a dash of the pen now in my hand to give him a dollar.

CIVIS.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ONE of the religious society of Friends at St. Giles, in the South of France, sells annually twenty-four hundred barrels of wine, the produce of his own ground—He has *fifty* yoke of oxen, *sixty* horses, ten asses, and *twenty seven hundred* sheep—eighth hundred of which he milks twice a day; some of the milk he sells, and the remainder is made into butter and cheese—each ewe gives upon an average a half a pint of milk a day—the care of these sheep employs about 20 shepherds and shepherdesses whose business it is to milk them, to shear them in the season, to attend them on the neighbouring mountain, and house them at night—each shepherd has his *dog*—which is so nicely trained as to take great part of the care of managing the sheep off the master. This man employs one hundred people the whole year: and at the time of *vintage* about two hundred.

Wonderful Shooting.—Ensign Burrows, of the Sussex militia, decided a wager at Brighton, on Wednesday last, which he had made, of a guinea a shot, that he would not miss striking a small apple, which he was to cast from his hand, with his fowling-piece ere it reached the earth: he discharged 24 rounds, the number agreed on, at the little object in the manner specified, of which three only failed in the effect; so that the Ensign's labor to demolish the apple was a clear gain of 21 guineas reward for the excellent skill he had displayed: much money was consequently won and lost on the occasion.

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Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
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Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

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N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

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Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

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Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be used with the greatest safety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that disagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

GAMESTERS.

UNHAPPY is the mortal that has imbibed a love for play. So powerful is that seductive passion, that every consideration of propriety, affection, consanguinity, friendship, and virtue, falls before this all-destroying Leviathan, the offspring of sordid avarice, which swallows all the nobler sensations of the soul, robs justice of her balance, valour of her sword, and pity of her tear. The professed gamester feels no commiserating pangs for the wide spreading ruin his favorite vice occasions. He views with hardened callosity, and freezing apathy, the wretched man he has despoiled, writhing under the tortures of self-condemnation, agonized by the stings of remorse, that goad him on to desperation as he reflects upon returning to the wife he loves, whom he has made a beggar. And how shall he receive the innocent caresses of his children, by his pernicious vices deprived of their means.

So detestable is the vice of gaming, both as a symptom and a motive—as a cause and an effect—as a private and a public evil, that there is nothing that touches it which does not partake of the worst pollution. The sufferer as well as the plunderer, the pigeon as well as the vulture, are condemnable alike in a moral view, though not equally hateful; since the motives of both are the same, that is, dishonest avarice, which will get money, but is too lazy to work for it. Like certain diseases too, it is so contagious, that one or too infected persons will contaminate a thousand. Hence the gamester ought to be avoided. As in Turkey and Syria during the plague, the door of every house ought to be shut against him. Ruin walks by his side, and corruption and fraud, while shame walks close behind at his heels. What a pitiable object in society is that creature, who, either from pride, laziness, weakness or incapacity, can earn but scanty bread, and yet squanders that scanty bread in vain attempts to increase it, by tricking away that of others. Such persons, after being drained to the last farthing often crawl forth upon the world with a pity-exciting tale of woe; but never was there a greater or more vicious mistake than helping them; never greater folly to one's self or injustice to the world than relieving them; first, because if there be any disposable superfluity, he who has the giving it must answer to God for his selection of objects; and if, while multitudes of respectable, worthy, industrious persons of utility, may laudible, languish in want, he bestow it where it will become a germ for fresh vices and plunder to bud from, he acts unjustly, and intercepts that salutary punishment of want, which if it cannot mend the heart or purify it of corruption, may press down the offender against society, and deprive the kite of her talons. For my part, if the nearest in affinity to me was a gamester, I might give him meat at my table, but I would draw not a dash of the pen now in my hand to give him a dollar.

CIVIS.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ONE of the religious society of Friends at St. Giles, in the South of France, sells annually twenty-four hundred barrels of wine, the produce of his own ground—He has *fifty* yoke of oxen, *sixty* horses, ten asses, and *twenty seven hundred* sheep—eighth hundred of which he milks twice a day; some of the milk he sells, and the remainder is made into butter and cheese—each ewe gives upon an average a half a pint of milk a day—the care of these sheep employs about 20 shepherds and shepherdesses whose business it is to milk them, to shear them in the season, to attend them on the neighbouring mountain, and house them at night—each shepherd has his *dog*—which is so nicely trained as to take great part of the care of managing the sheep off the master. This man employs one hundred people the whole year: and at the time of *vintage* about two hundred.

Wonderful Shooting.—Ensign Burrows, of the Sussex militia, decided a wager at Brighton, on Wednesday last, which he had made, of a guinea a shot, that he would not miss striking a small apple, which he was to cast from his hand, with his fowling-piece ere it reached the earth: he discharged 24 rounds, the number agreed on, at the little object in the manner specified, of which three only failed in the effect; so that the Ensign's labor to demolish the apple was a clear gain of 21 guineas reward for the excellent skill he had displayed: much money was consequently won and lost on the occasion.

From the BALANCE.

PATRIOTISM.

THERE is hardly a word in the Engliſh language, that has been more proſtituted and abuſed than patriotiſm. It has been applied indiſcriminately to the moſt oppoſite characters and the moſt contrary actions.—It has been awarded as the higheſt meed of praiſe to the brighteſt ornaments of our nature, and claimed by the moſt profligate ſcoundrels as their indiſputable right. Amongſt the Grecians it meant that principle, which united the citizens as by the ties of family; inſpired them all with one leading deſire, and animated them, as it were, with one ſoul. It cauſed them to forget care and comfort, the endearments of love and the careſſes of affection, when the happineſs and glory of their country called: Nay, it led them to deſpiſe the honor that muſt be acquired by giving a wound to, and the life that might be purchaſed by the ruin of their country. With us patriotiſm ſeems to mean ſomething the reverſe of what it meant amongſt the Grecians, and to operate very differently from what it did amongſt them. Amongſt us it produces nothing but diſunion, contention and confuſion. With us, thoſe who call themſelves patriots, regard their country's welfare no farther, than it enables them to accompliſh ſome private end, and they are at all times willing to ſell it if they can procure a ſufficient price. The Grecian patriots were as pure in private, as they were great in public life. In general they were exemplary in the performance of all their duties—civil, ſocial and domeſtic. Nor was their morality more conſpicuous than their piety. Although their religion was erroneous, yet were they in it ſincere and ardent; they conſtantly worſhipped their Gods with the greateſt reverence and awe. They were beſides men of modeſty. They were not themſelves the heralds of their merit, through the fear of its being otherwiſe unknown, or unnoticed. The good, they did, carried with it the rich reward of ſelf approbation and with this they were ſatisfied. If, however they looked beyond this, it was to the ſpontaneous gratitude of their countrymen and the dignified proſpect of an honeſt immortality. How different are the characters of our patriots. Theſe can lay claims to patriotiſm in virtue of their private villainy only. The principal part of their merit conſiſts in the breach of every private duty. Thoſe, whoſe profligacy has reduced their families to poverty and deſtroyed their peace, and whoſe example has poiſoned their morals; thoſe who have burſt open every door of private honor and confidence; thoſe, who have performed their duty to their country by blaſting the reputation of its nobleſt ſons; by braving and contemning its laws and diſtracting and convulſing it are our patriots. Such are our native patriots. Our exotic patriots are thoſe, who having by their vices ſo ſickened the country which gave them birth, that it was forced to diſgorge them, have fled to this aſylum "of oppreſſed humanity" as to a place where they might riot in villainy with impunity. Theſe men are reſtrained by no religious ſcruples. Careleſs whether there are "twenty Gods or one God" the awful realties of one Supreme and righteous Judge and a dreadful retribution make no impreſſion upon their minds. The contempt of modeſty exhibited by our patriots would excite our ſurprize, if any thing done by them could. Uneaſy, leſt the people ſhould not know their worth, they themſelves proclaim it, and not content with merely calling themſelves the "genuine" friends of the people they arrogate the title of excluſive patriots. Here I cannot forbear introducing (though perhaps not happily) an obſervation I have ſomewhere read, viz. "excluſive patriots are concluſive knaves." To conclude, Grecian patriotiſm is the offspring of a ſoul enriched by every private virtue and exalts and ennobles our nature; whilſt democratic patriotiſm, to uſe the words of a great moraliſt, "is the laſt refuge of a ſcoundrel." M.

BY THE MAILS.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, JUNE 21, 1805.

LOUISIANA.

THE party of diſcovery, under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark left the mouth of the Miſſouri on the 19th day of May, 1804. An expreſs with diſpatches from their winter quarters, which left them the 14th of April, has returned to St. Louis. By the expreſs, letters were received from Capt. Clark to his correſpondents in Kentucky. A Gentleman from Jefferſon county, has obligingly favoured the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette with the following account, which he obtained from one of the men who returned with the expreſs, and from letters from ſome of the party. They fortified themſelves in November laſt, on the bank of the Miſſouri, 1609 miles from the mouth, by actual meaſurement, in latitude 47, 21, North; called then Fort Mandane, after a nation of Indians who reſide in the neighbourhood, and who have been very friendly to them. On their paſſage up, they were delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country for about 200 leagues, or to the mouth of the river La Plata, which comes in from the South; after which, to their winter quarters, is deſcribed not to be ſo fertile. The perſon who brought the diſpatches, ſpeaks of the opening made by the river, being about one mile wide with high cliffs on each ſide. The bed of the river occupies about a fourth part of it, the remainder of the bottom entirely compoſed of coarſe ſand, covered with cotton wood.—This bottom is continually giving way either on one ſide, or the other, and gaining on the oppoſite ſide.—The cliffs in ſome places are covered with red cedar, which, with the cotton and a few ſmall black aſh trees, is the only timber deſcribed to be in that country. From the height, there is not a tree or twig to be ſeen, as far as the ſight can extend, or as they have explored. Out from the river the land goes off perfectly level, with but few exceptions—and their plains covered with graſs. They paſſed the mouths of a number of ſtreams, the moſt of which had names given by the French. One they have named Floyd's river, to perpetuate the name of a young man, of their party, named Charles Floyd, who died much regretted on the 20th Auguſt. They repreſent the Indians to have been friendly, with but a few exceptions. The Soux are the moſt numerous, are organized in bands bearing different names, move about from place to place, from the banks of the river out to the plains, in purſuit of game and plunder having no fixed place of reſidence, and in a continual ſtate of warfare. Theſe were the moſt troubleſome Indians to the party of diſcovery, as they expreſſed a jealouſy, leaſt they would ſupply their enemies higher up with arms, &c.—The higher up they went, the more friendly they found the ſavages, and the better armed.—They have a more regular trade with the North-Weſt Company, and the Hudſon bay company; which ſupplies come to them by the way of Lake Winnepeck. The Mandanes cultivate corn, which is of a ſmall kind, from whom the party was ſupplied during the winter, and their hunters kept them in abundance of meat.

Buffaloes are ſaid to be in great numbers, and of large ſize—Two deſcription of deer are deſcribed; thoſe reſembling the common kind of this country being larger, and the tails 18 inches long, and the hair much longer on their bodies; the other kind having a black tail. Elks and goats are numerous.—The grouſe, or praire hen, are in plenty; and before the cloſing of the river in the fall, water fowls in abundance. Fiſh ſcarce, and thoſe principally of the *cat* kind. Some of the white bear-ſkins, had been brought to the fort by viſiting Indians from higher up, but the party had ſeen none of thoſe animals. The Indians keep horſes, which are uſed entirely for the chaſe, and in war.

From ſuch information as they have received of the country above there, it is about 600 miles to the great falls, which are made by a ledge of mountains, called Rocky Mountain, in which it is preſumed the Miſſouri terminates. At their winter quarters the river is nearly a quarter of a mile wide: is equally as muddy as at its mouth and has continued its rapidity with very little alteration, as high as they have gone, though it has become conſiderably more ſhallow, ſo that they will not be able to tak their large barge any higher.—From what information they have obtained of the courſe of the upper part of the river, the moſt are at the Northwardly part. From where they wintered to the falls, is nearly a South courſe. The deſcription given by M'Kenzie, of the head waters of the rivers, is accurate.

They have ſent on to the Preſident of the United States, an accurate journal, with a map of the country through which they paſſed.

Six of the party were ſent back—the party now conſiſt of 28 men, excluſive of the two officers. They have enjoyed perfect health—not one having been ſick, except the unfortunate young man before mentioned, and he was taken off in a few hours with a cramp in his ſtomach. The greateſt friendſhip has exiſted with the party; and the men who have returned, ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the humanity, and uncommon pains and attention of both the Captains, Lewis, and Clark, towards the whole of them; and that they left them in good ſpirits, fully convinced that they would winter on the Pacific Ocean.

They were told of ſix nations of Indians they would have to paſs, before they would arrive at the falls, from only one of which they apprehended any difficulty—they are called the Snake tribe, and reſide high up.

Curioſites of different kinds: live beaſts, birds, ſeveral boxes of minerals, a pair of uncommon ram's horns, from the rocky mountains ſcions of a new diſcovered berry called the buffaloe berry, &c. have been brought on by the returned party, and depoſited with the commanding officer at St. Louis, to be ſent by him to the Preſident.

We expect in a few days, further particulars relative to this intereſting voyage.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 3.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſloop Ranger, (arrived yeſterday) from Auguſtine informs, that on Tueſday morning laſt, between St. Simon's and Savannah, as ſoon as it was light, they obſerved a heavy ſmoke to the eaſtward, and ſhortly after diſcovered a large French ſchooner, mounting 18 or 20 guns, and apparently a great number of men on board, ſtanding in for the ſhore, and a Britiſh ſhip of war in purſuit of her. The chace and firing of the ſhip continued for about two hours, when the ſchooner being cloſe in ſhore hove to and our informant thinks ſhe anchored. The ſhip immediately ceaſed firing, and continued to ſtand off and on; but they could not aſcertain whether the privateer had ſtruck her colours—they however plainly diſtinguiſhed boats paſſing between them, and from this circumſtance, little doubt remains of the ſchooner being captured. The ſhip mounted fifteen or ſixteen guns on a ſide, and had more the appearance of a frigate than a ſloop of war.

At one period the Frenchman ran ſo near the ſloop Ranger, as to place her immediately between the privateer and the ſhip, when the latter ceaſed firing, until the ſloop got out of the bearings of her guns.

Our informant further ſtates, that he plainly ſaw ſeveral of the ſhot from the ſhip ſtrike the privateer; and obſerved the Frenchmen dodging, the moment they ſaw the flaſhes from the ſhip's guns. The ſchooner did not return the fire of the ſhip, but maneuvered in every poſſible way to make her eſcape; but the ſhip having got to windward prevented her.

From the deſcription given of the ſchooner, it is more than probable that ſhe was the Mathilde, the ſtouteſt of the French privateers that have been cruſing off our bar for ſome time paſt. The ſhip is ſuppoſed to be the Bacchante.

Capt. Bolchas, arrived yeſterday in 6 days from Havanna, informs us that at 2 o'clock on Friday laſt off Savannah, he witneſſed an engagement between a French privateer and an Engliſh merchant ſhip—the action laſted about 43 minutes, when the privateer ſheered off and left the ſhip to purſue her courſe. The privateer is a fore-top ſail ſchooner, and is undoubtedly one of thoſe which have been cruiſing off this port lately, and the one which was chaſed to the ſouthward on Tueſday night laſt, by the Driver ſloop of war—ſhe mounts 10 guns. The Engliſh ſhip was probably the Margaret, Guineamen, which is momently expected from New-Providence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 8.

THE NAVY OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

As the fleets of France, and her colonies Spain and Batavia, have not only manifeſted a deſire to riſk an encounter with the Britiſh but have actually thrown themſelves into the way moſt likely to prove their relative powers, it may not be impertinent, at this time, to give our readers ſome idea of the Britiſh Naval force. Some days ago, while offering a conjecture on the probable deſign of Bonaparte in ſending out the late and preſent detachments, we ſtated that, in November, the Britiſh fleet in commiſſion, amounted to about 70 ſhips of the line: we mentioned this number from memory, and we have not had any means of aſcertaining its correctneſs. We are now able to aſcertain the ſtrength of that Navy on the firſt of April, 1805.—Viz.

In Commission.	
Ships of the Line	105
Forty-fours & Fifties	21
Frigates	141
Sloops & Smaller	428
	695
Serviceable and Repairing.	
Ships of the Line	15
Forty-fours & Fifties	1
Frigates	17
Sloops and Smaller	1
	34
Receiving Ships.	
Ships of the Line	5
Forty-fours & Fifties	4
Frigates	6
	15
In Ordinary.	
Ships of the Line	63
Forty-fours & Fifties	12
Frigates	33
Sloops & Smaller	20
	128
Building.	
Ships of the Line	15
Frigates	20
Sloops & Smaller	31
	66
Recapitulation.	
Ships of the Line	203
Forty-fours & Fifties	38
Frigates	217
Sloops & Smaller	480

Total Navy of the United Kingdom, 938 *Veſſels.*

As the diſtribution of this enormous force has been much changed ſince the above date, it would be of no uſe to mention it. For inſtance the number of veſſels then ſtated to be in the Weſt-Indies (generally) is only four ſhips of the line, ſixteen frigates, and fifty-one ſloops &c.—We hope, however, to be in a ſhort time able to aſcertain its diſtribution on the firſt of May, which will enable us to determine at leaſt the force on the home ſtations at that period.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

We announce with great ſatisfaction, the arrival at Newcaſtle of the ſhip Louiſiana, Capt. Lewis, in 12 days from Port-au-Prince with 1,200,000 wt. coffee, and 120,000 lbs logwood. The cargo of this ſingle ſhip is ſaid to be equal to the whole amount of the fleet of five veſſels lately arrived at New-York from Port-au-Prince.

We yeſterday ſtated the arrival below of a veſſel from the city of St. Domingo, with paſſengers, moſt of whom are ſick—ſhe is the brig Nancy, Capt. Leath, and has on board 40 French officers and ſoldiers, many of whom are ſuffering under wounds received in the late warfare near that city. One of the crew died on the paſſage under every indication of violent yellow fever; and the captain, and another hand, are now in a very low condition with the ſame diſeaſe.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 16.

Home Manufactories.—With pleaſure we announce to the public a propoſition of *James Tatterſon*, of Bridgehampton, to eſtabliſh a cotton and wool manufactory, on the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, in this ſtate, on an extenſive ſcale. The machinery is now making in New-Jerſey, and will conſiſt of twelve looms with double boxes (together with all other neceſſary apparatus) which will weave all kinds of *broadcloth, carpets,* &c. *verlids,* and *veſt patterns.* Mr. Tatterſon alſo gives notice, "that the factory will be ſub-divided into 200 ſhares at 200 dollars per ſhare, the number of ſhares to be increaſed if adventurers ſhould offer. On a ſubject ſo important to the public as the encouragement of domeſtic manufactures, and its tendency to render our country completely independent of foreign nations, as well as the neceſſity of patronizing our own artizans, and conſuming our own raw materials to as great an extent as poſſible, but one ſentiment can prevail among native Americans—and, for the honor of this ſtate, as well as the intereſts of the union, we hope that neither their, nor any ſimilar attempt, will prove abortive for want of public ſupport.

July 17.

Capt. O'Brien, whoſe arrival was mentioned yeſterday from Point-Petre, informs, that about 30 pilots were taken at that place out of their beds at night, and put into ſmall boats and carried on board the Toulon fleet. Theſe pilots had not returned when Capt. O'Brien ſailed. On the 22d of June, Capt. O'Brien was cloſe under the lee of Antigua, he ſaw 4 ſhips of the line under Britiſh colours, ſtanding to the ſouthward on a wind.

By the brig Hero, from St. Jago de Cuba, we learn that the negroes in the neighborhood of that city had revolted and committed great exceſſes. One gentleman whoſe plantation was burned and the overſeer murdered came paſſenger in the veſſel. We have not learned to what extent the inſurrection had reached, but it is ſuppoſed to be conſiderable.

TROY, JUNE 25.

Religious Intelligence.—In conſequence of a ſerious attention to religion in the town of Granville, in this ſtate, a general meeting of the neighboring clergy and people was invited to be holden there on Tueſday laſt. On this occaſion a large concourſe of people aſſembled in a convenient grove, where a ſtage was erected for the clergy, and from which they addreſſed thouſands of their fellow mortals on the great concerns of eternity. The exerciſes were continued by preaching, exhortation and prayer, interſperſed with ſongs of praiſe, with proper intermiſſions, two days ſucceſſively. The ſerious attention of the crowded multitude, exhibited a ſcene highly ſolemn and intereſting. No perſon could be a triſler there, unleſs he was peculiarly hardened, and loſt to all the ſolemnities of eternity.

At the concluſion, nearly twenty perſons were baptized; between forty and fifty entered publicly into covenant with God, and were added to the church, and the holy communion was celebrated. It was computed that about one thouſand perſons from different churches ſat down together, and commemorated the death of their exalted Lord. The whole aſſembly was eſtimated to be four thouſand; and yet notwithſtanding this large and promiſcuous multitude, no noiſe, no confuſion diſturbed the general devotion.

Thus the Sovereign Arbiter of the univerſe is remarkably accompliſhing his promiſes, and rejoicing the hearts of his people, in cauſing the "wilderneſs to bloſſom as the roſe, and the deſert to rejoice and be glad." In the very place where a little while ago, nothing was heard but ſhrieks of barbarous ſavages, are now reſounding the joyful tidings of everlaſting ſalvation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 16.

COMBINED FLEET.

The New-York Gazette of Friday laſt furniſhes us with the following article reſpecting the Combined Fleet, which is the lateſt account of their progreſs, from the Weſt-Indies homeward. Our previous accounts mention that Lord Nelſon was ſpoken June 19. within two days ſail of the enemy—he had not overtaken them on the 23d.

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.

"Capt. Stellwagen, arrived here yeſterday from Malaga, informs, that on the 23d of June, in lat. 34, 40, long. 62, 20, he ſaw a fleet of French men of war, conſiſting of 23 ſail, chiefly ſhips of the line, ſtanding to the N. the wind from the eaſtward. He was

From the BALANCE.

PATRIOTISM.

THERE is hardly a word in the Engliſh language, that has been more proſtituted and abuſed than patriotiſm. It has been applied indiſcriminately to the moſt oppoſite characters and the moſt contrary actions.—It has been awarded as the higheſt meed of praiſe to the brighteſt ornaments of our nature, and claimed by the moſt profligate ſcoundrels as their indiſputable right. Amongſt the Grecians it meant that principle, which united the citizens as by the ties of family; inſpired them all with one leading deſire, and animated them, as it were, with one ſoul. It cauſed them to forget care and comfort, the endearments of love and the careſſes of affection, when the happineſs and glory of their country called: Nay, it led them to deſpiſe the honor that muſt be acquired by giving a wound to, and the life that might be purchaſed by the ruin of their country. With us patriotiſm ſeems to mean ſomething the reverſe of what it meant amongſt the Grecians, and to operate very differently from what it did amongſt them. Amongſt us it produces nothing but diſunion, contention and confuſion. With us, thoſe who call themſelves patriots regard their country's welfare no farther, than it enables them to accompliſh ſome private end, and they are at all times willing to ſell it if they can procure a ſufficient price. The Grecian patriots were as pure in private, as they were great in public life. In general they were exemplary in the performance of all their duties—civil, ſocial and domeſtic. Nor was their morality more conſpicuous than their piety. Although their religion was erroneous, yet were they in it ſincere and ardent; they conſtantly worſhipped their Gods with the greateſt reverence and awe. They were beſides men of modeſty. They were not themſelves the heralds of their merit, through the fear of its being otherwiſe unknown, or unnoticed. The good, they did, carried with it the rich reward of ſelf approbation and with this they were ſatisfied. If, however they looked beyond this, it was to the ſpontaneous gratitude of their countrymen and the dignified proſpect of an honeſt immortality. How different are the characters of our patriots. Theſe can lay claims to patriotiſm in virtue of their private villainy only. The principal part of their merit conſiſts in the breach of every private duty. Thoſe, whoſe profligacy has reduced their families to poverty and deſtroyed their peace, and whoſe example has poiſoned their morals; thoſe who have burſt open every door of private honor and confidence; thoſe, who have performed their duty to their country by blaſting the reputation of its nobleſt ſons; by braving and contemning its laws and diſtracting and convulſing it are our patriots. Such are our native patriots. Our exotic patriots are thoſe, who having by their vices ſo ſickened the country which gave them birth, that it was forced to diſgorge them, have fled to this aſylum "of oppreſſed humanity" as to a place where they might riot in villainy with impunity. Theſe men are reſtrained by no religious ſcruples. Careleſs whether there are "twenty Gods or one God" the awful realties of one Supreme and righteous Judge and a dreadful retribution make no impreſſion upon their minds. The contempt of modeſty exhibited by our patriots would excite our ſurprize, if any thing done by them could. Uneaſy, leſt the people ſhould not know their worth, they themſelves proclaim it, and not content with merely calling themſelves the "genuine" friends of the people they arrogate the title of excluſive patriots. Here I cannot forbear introducing (though perhaps not happily) an obſervation I have ſomewhere read, viz. "excluſive patriots are concluſive knaves." To conclude, Grecian patriotiſm is the offſpring of a ſoul enriched by every private virtue and exalts and ennobles our nature; whilſt democratic patriotiſm, to uſe the words of a great moraliſt, "is the laſt refuge of a ſcoundrel." M.

BY THE MAILS.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, JUNE 21, 1805.

LOUISIANA.

THE party of diſcovery, under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark left the mouth of the Miſſouri on the 19th day of May, 1804. An expreſs with diſpatches from their winter quarters, which left them the 14th of April, has returned to St. Louis. By the expreſs, letters were received from Capt. Clark to his correſpondents in Kentucky. A Gentleman from Jefferſon county, has obligingly favoured the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette with the following account, which he obtained from one of the men who returned with the expreſs, and from letters from ſome of the party. They fortified themſelves in November laſt, on the bank of the Miſſouri, 1609 miles from the mouth, by actual meaſurement, in latitude 47, 21, North; called then Fort Mandane, after a nation of Indians who reſide in the neighbourhood, and who have been very friendly to them. On their paſſage up, they were delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country for about 200 leagues, or to the mouth of the river La Plata, which comes in from the South; after which, to their winter quarters, is deſcribed not to be ſo fertile. The perſon who brought the diſpatches, ſpeaks of the opening made by the river, being about one mile wide with high cliffs on each ſide. The bed of the river occupies about a fourth part of it, the remainder of the bottom entirely compoſed of coarſe ſand, covered with cotton wood.—This bottom is continually giving way either on one ſide, or the other, and gaining on the oppoſite ſide.—The cliffs in ſome places are covered with red cedar, which, with the cotton and a few ſmall black aſh trees, is the only timber deſcribed to be in that country. From the height, there is not a tree or twig to be ſeen, as far as the ſight can extend, or as they have explored. Out from the river the land goes off perfectly level, with but few exceptions—and their plains covered with graſs. They paſſed the mouths of a number of ſtreams, the moſt of which had names given by the French. One they have named Floyd's river, to perpetuate the name of a young man, of their party, named Charles Floyd, who died much regretted on the 20th Auguſt. They repreſent the Indians to have been friendly, with but a few exceptions. The Soux are the moſt numerous, are organized in bands bearing different names, move about from place to place, from the banks of the river out to the plains, in purſuit of game and plunder having no fixed place of reſidence, and in a continual ſtate of warfare. Theſe were the moſt troubleſome Indians to the party of diſcovery, as they expreſſed a jealouſy, leaſt they would ſupply their enemies higher up with arms, &c.—The higher up they went, the more friendly they found the ſavages, and the better armed.—They have a more regular trade with the North-Weſt Company, and the Hudſon bay company; which ſupplies come to them by the way of Lake Winnepeck. The Mandanes cultivate corn, which is of a ſmall kind, from whom the party was ſupplied during the winter, and their hunters kept them in abundance of meat.

Buffaloes are ſaid to be in great numbers, and of large ſize—Two deſcription of deer are deſcribed; thoſe reſembling the common kind of this country being larger, and the tails 18 inches long, and the hair much longer on their bodies; the other kind having a black tail. Elks and goats are numerous.—The grouſe, or praire hen, are in plenty; and before the cloſing of the river in the fall, water fowls in abundance. Fiſh ſcarce, and thoſe principally of the *cat* kind. Some of the white bear-ſkins, had been brought to the fort by viſiting Indians from higher up, but the party had ſeen none of thoſe animals. The Indians keep horſes, which are uſed entirely for the chaſe, and in war.

From ſuch information as they have received of the country above there, it is about 600 miles to the great falls, which are made by a ledge of mountains, called Rocky Mountain, in which it is preſumed the Miſſouri terminates. At their winter quarters the river is nearly a quarter of a mile wide: is equally as muddy as at its mouth and has continued its rapidity with very little alteration, as high as they have gone, though it has become conſiderably more ſhallow, ſo that they will not be able to tak their large barge any higher.—From what information they have obtained of the courſe of the upper part of the river, the moſt are at the Northwardly part. From where they wintered to the falls, is nearly a South courſe. The deſcription given by M'Kenzie, of the head waters of the rivers, is accurate.

They have ſent on to the Preſident of the United States, an accurate journal, with a map of the country through which they paſſed.

Six of the party were ſent back—the party now conſiſt of 28 men, excluſive of the two officers. They have enjoyed perfect health—not one having been ſick, except the unfortunate young man before mentioned, and he was taken off in a few hours with a cramp in his ſtomach. The greateſt friendſhip has exiſted with the party; and the men who have returned, ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the humanity, and uncommon pains and attention of both the Captains, Lewis, and Clark, towards the whole of them; and that they left them in good ſpirits, fully convinced that they would winter on the Pacific Ocean.

They were told of ſix nations of Indians they would have to paſs, before they would arrive at the falls, from only one of which they apprehended any difficulty—they are called the Snake tribe, and reſide high up.

Curioſites of different kinds: live beaſts, birds, ſeveral boxes of minerals, a pair of uncommon ram's horns, from the rocky mountains ſcions of a new diſcovered berry called the buffaloe berry, &c. have been brought on by the returned party, and depoſited with the commanding officer at St. Louis, to be ſent by him to the Preſident.

We expect in a few days, further particulars relative to this intereſting voyage.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 3.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſloop Ranger, (arrived yeſterday) from Auguſtine informs, that on Tueſday morning laſt, between St. Simon's and Savannah, as ſoon as it was light, they obſerved a heavy ſmoke to the eaſtward, and ſhortly after diſcovered a large French ſchooner, mounting 18 or 20 guns, and apparently a great number of men on board, ſtanding in for the ſhore, and a Britiſh ſhip of war in purſuit of her. The chace and firing of the ſhip continued for about two hours, when the ſchooner being cloſe in ſhore hove to and our informant thinks ſhe anchored. The ſhip immediately ceaſed firing, and continued to ſtand off and on: but they could not aſcertain whether the privateer had ſtruck her colours—they however plainly diſtinguiſhed boats paſſing between them, and from this circumſtance, little doubt remains of the ſchooner being captured. The ſhip mounted fifteen or ſixteen guns on a ſide, and had more the appearance of a frigate than a ſloop of war.

At one period the Frenchman ran ſo near the ſloop Ranger, as to place her immediately between the privateer and the ſhip, when the latter ceaſed firing, until the ſloop got out of the bearings of her guns.

Our informant further ſtates, that he plainly ſaw ſeveral of the ſhot from the ſhip ſtrike the privateer; and obſerved the Frenchmen dodging, the moment they ſaw the flaſhes from the ſhip's guns. The ſchooner did not return the fire of the ſhip, but maneuvered in every poſſible way to make her eſcape; but the ſhip having got to windward prevented her.

From the deſcription given of the ſchooner, it is more than probable that ſhe was the Mathilde, the ſtouteſt of the French privateers that have been cruſing off our bar for ſome time paſt. The ſhip is ſuppoſed to be the Bacchante.

Capt. Bolchas, arrived yeſterday in 6 days from Havanna, informs us that at 2 o'clock on Friday laſt off Savannah, he witneſſed an engagement between a French privateer and an Engliſh merchant ſhip—the action laſted about 43 minutes, when the privateer ſheered off and left the ſhip to purſue her courſe. The privateer is a fore-top ſail ſchooner, and is undoubtedly one of thoſe which have been cruiſing off this port lately, and the one which was chaſed to the ſouthward on Tueſday night laſt, by the Driver ſloop of war—ſhe mounts 10 guns. The Engliſh ſhip was probably the Margaret, Guineamen, which is momently expected from New-Providence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 8.

THE NAVY OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

As the fleets of France, and her colonies Spain and Batavia, have not only manifeſted a deſire to riſk an encounter with the Britiſh but have actually thrown themſelves into the way moſt likely to prove their relative powers, it may not be impertinent, at this time, to give our readers ſome idea of the Britiſh Naval force. Some days ago, while offering a conjecture on the probable deſign of Bonaparte in ſending out the late and preſent detachments, we ſtated that, in November, the Britiſh fleet in commiſſion, amounted to about 70 ſhips of the line: we mentioned this number from memory, and we have not had any means of aſcertaining its correctneſs. We are now able to aſcertain the ſtrength of that Navy on the firſt of April, 1805.—Viz.

In Commission.		
Ships of the Line	105	
Forty-fours & Fifties	21	
Frigates	141	
Sloops & Smaller	428	
		695
Serviceable and Repairing.		
Ships of the Line	15	
Forty-fours & Fifties	1	
Frigates	17	
Sloops and Smaller	1	
		34
Receiving Ships.		
Ships of the Line	5	
Forty-fours & Fifties	4	
Frigates	6	
		15
In Ordinary.		
Ships of the Line	63	
Forty-fours & Fifties	12	
Frigates	33	
Sloops & Smaller	20	
		128
Building.		
Ships of the Line	15	
Frigates	20	
Sloops & Smaller	31	
		66
Recapitulation.		
Ships of the Line	203	
Forty-fours & Fifties	38	
Frigates	217	
Sloops & Smaller	480	

Total Navy of the United Kingdom, 938 *Veſſels.*

As the diſtribution of this enormous force has been much changed ſince the above date, it would be of no uſe to mention it. For inſtance the number of veſſels then ſtated to be in the Weſt-Indies (generally) is only four ſhips of the line, ſixteen frigates, and fifty-one ſloops &c.—We hope, however, to be in a ſhort time able to aſcertain its diſtribution on the firſt of May, which will enable us to determine at leaſt the force on the home ſtations at that period.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

We announce with great ſatisfaction the arrival at Newcaſtle of the ſhip Louiſiana, Capt. Lewis, in 12 days from Port-au-Prince with 1,200,000 wt. coffee, and 120,000 lbs. logwood. The cargo of this ſingle ſhip is ſaid to be equal to the whole amount of the fleet of five veſſels lately arrived at New-York from Port-au-Prince.

We yeſterday ſtated the arrival below of a veſſel from the city of St. Domingo, with paſſengers, moſt of whom are ſick—ſhe is the brig Nancy, Capt. Leach, and has on board 40 French officers and ſoldiers, many of whom are ſuffering under wounds received in the late warfare near that city. One of the crew died on the paſſage under every indication of violent yellow fever; and the captain, and another hand, are now in a very low condition with the ſame diſeaſe.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 16.

Home Manufactories.—With pleaſure we announce to the public a propoſition of *James Tatterſon*, of Bridgehampton, to eſtabliſh a cotton and wool manufactory, on the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, in this ſtate, on an extenſive ſcale. The machinery is now making in New-Jerſey, and will conſiſt of twelve looms with double boxes (together with all other neceſſary apparatus) which will weave all kinds of *broadcloth, carpets,* co*verlids,* and *veſt patterns.* Mr. Tatterſon alſo gives notice, "that the factory will be ſub-divided into 200 ſhares at 200 dollars per ſhare, the number of ſhares to be increaſed if adventurers ſhould offer. On a ſubject ſo important to the public as the encouragement of domeſtic manufactures, and its tendency to render our country completely independent of foreign nations, as well as the neceſſity of patronizing our own artizans, and conſuming our own raw materials to as great an extent as poſſible, but one ſentiment can prevail among native Americans—and, for the honor of this ſtate, as well as the intereſts of the union, we hope that neither this, nor any ſimilar attempt, will prove abortive for want of public ſupport.

July 17.

Capt. O'Brien, whoſe arrival was mentioned yeſterday from Point-Petre, informs, that about 30 pilots were taken at that place out of their beds at night, and put into ſmall boats and carried on board the Toulon fleet. Theſe pilots had not returned when Capt. O'Brien ſailed. On the 22d of June, Capt. O'Brien was cloſe under the lee of Antigua, he ſaw 4 ſhips of the line under Britiſh colours, ſtanding to the ſouthward on a wind.

By the brig Hero, from St. Jago de Cuba, we learn that the negroes in the neighborhood of that city had revolted and committed great exceſſes. One gentleman whoſe plantation was burned and the overſeer murdered came paſſenger in the veſſel. We have not learned to what extent the inſurrection had reached, but it is ſuppoſed to be conſiderable.

TROY, JUNE 25.

Religious Intelligence.—In conſequence of a ſerious attention to religion in the town of Granville, in this ſtate, a general meeting of the neighboring clergy and people was invited to be holden there on Tueſday laſt. On this occaſion a large concourſe of people aſſembled in a convenient grove, where a ſtage was erected for the clergy, and from which they addreſſed thouſands of their fellow mortals on the great concerns of eternity. The exerciſes were continued by preaching, exhortation and prayer, interſperſed with ſongs of praiſe, with proper intermiſſions, two days ſucceſſively. The ſerious attention of the crowded multitude, exhibited a ſcene highly ſolemn and intereſting. No perſon could be a trifler there, unleſs he was peculiarly hardened, and loſt to all the ſolemnities of eternity.

At the concluſion, nearly twenty perſons were baptized; between forty and fifty entered publicly into covenant with God, and were added to the church, and the holy communion was celebrated. It was computed that about one thouſand perſons from different churches ſat down together, and commemorated the death of their exalted Lord. The whole aſſembly was eſtimated to be four thouſand; and yet notwithſtanding this large and promiſcuous multitude, no noiſe, no confuſion diſturbed the general devotion.

Thus the Sovereign Arbiter of the univerſe is remarkably accompliſhing his promiſes, and rejoicing the hearts of his people, in cauſing the "wilderneſs to bloſſom as the roſe, and the deſert to rejoice and be glad." In the very place where a little while ago, nothing was heard but ſhrieks of barbarous ſavages, are now reſounding the joyful tidings of everlaſting ſalvation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 16.

COMBINED FLEET.

The New-York Gazette of Friday laſt furniſhes us with the following article reſpecting the Combined Fleet, which is the lateſt account of their progreſs, from the Weſt-Indies homeward. Our previous accounts mention that Lord Nelſon was ſpoken June 19. within two days ſail of the enemy—he had not overtaken them on the 23d.

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.

"Capt. Stellwagen, arrived here yeſterday from Malaga, informs, that on the 23d of June, in lat. 34. 40, long. 62. 20, he ſaw a fleet of French men of war, conſiſting of 23 ſail, chiefly ſhips of the line, ſtanding to the N. the wind from the eaſtward. He was

ught to by the Achilles of 84 guns; one the fleet, who sent a boat on board, for pt. S. and the ship's papers: and treated politely. They were from the West-ies; but Capt. S. did not learn where y were destined. He was informed by lieutenant, that every ship had a great nber of troops on board—and they were ged to be on two-thirds allowance through fleet.

The following is a correct list of the ships he line composing Lord Nelson's fleet, the number of guns, and the names of commanders, as taken from "*Steele's*," for April, 1805:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory	100	Lord Nelson.
Royal Sovereign	100	Sir R. Bickerton.
Canopus	80	I. Louis.
Donnegal	80	Sir R. Strachan.
Le Tygre	80	B. Hallowell.
Belleisle	74	Hargood.
Conqueror	74	Israel Dellew.
Excellent	74	Lotheron.
Leviathan	74	Bayntun.
Spencer	74	Stopford.
Superb	74	Keats.

A number of frigates, sloops of war, &c. re attached to the fleet, but as they are en sent away for various purposes, it is certain which now remain with Lord lson.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1805.

☞ We have received no further intelnce from Europe, since our last.

The following dash at Governor Lewis, lished by a New-York democratic paper, copy from Duane's Aurora, for the aement of our readers. It shows how n the democrats of New-York have got-sick of their new governor. But about a r since these democrats supported Gover-Lewis for the office he holds with all r might. They styled him the *genuine ublican candidate*. Now see how this mine democrat has turned out. Of vernor M'Kean, who was lately held up Pennsylvania as the best of democrats, se men now hold the same language.—y now tell us that they *always* consider-him an *aristocrat* and *tyrant*, and that en they swore to us he was an *angel* they w him to be a *devil*. Poor Governor oomfield, the democratic Governor of w-Jersey, is about sharing the same fate. The democrats, (it appears by the New-ey papers.) already talk of *turing* and *mbering* him—They are a bad set—But to dash at Governor Lewis:

"Hath not the republicans every thing o fear from the man whom they have supported with their warmest zeal and suffrages; who persecutes his friends, who courts his enemies, who endeavours to enlist under his banners the country editors of the republican presses; from him with whose praises the tory editors are as lavish as they were of yore with scurrility and abuse. The man in power must recollect that there is a day of retribution *approaching*."

EXTRACT

om a Sermon preached at Newburyport. f Mas.) by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, March 31st, 1805, *on the "importance of Virtue nd Piety as qualifications of Rulers."*

"Open your hearts to the peculiar exicies of the time. Attend to the imperi-claims of this beloved country. Feel r interests as your own: and commit them men of *principle*—of exemplary purity in vate life—of open unsuspected regard to ligion—and whose patriotism appears less plausible and flattering professions, than costly sacrifices, and substantial services. short, manifest your affection and fidelity your country, by confiding her momentous ncerns to the same hands to which you uld cheerfully trust your properties, yourlves, your wives and your children. Remember that as our elections are important sts of national character, as they are fertile urces of public prosperity or ruin, if they e preserved pure, our nation will still be lest. If they are contaminated, the period annot be distant, when this fair and favoured nd will be deluged with irreligion and licentiousness, with injustice and confusion, nd with the awful indignation of a righteous od."

The following correct remarks appear in a ote in the 24th page of the same Sermon.

"There never was yet a flatterer of *the people*, who had not some selfish purpose to erve. And *the people* may rely on it, that none hold their understandings in more sovereign contempt, none are more completely indifferent to their interests, than their most abject flatterers. That flaming patriot JOHN WILKES is a striking instance of the truth of this remark. "I have," says he, "a real "pleasure in finding out, and following the "opinion of the people. I will through life "be faithful to their cause. I firmly and "sincerely believe *the voice of the people to be the voice of God*; I wish always to hear it "clear and distinct. When I do, *I will obey* "*it as a divine call*, with spirit and alacrity, "fearless of every consequence, and *dutiful-*"*ly submitting my own private opinion.*" Yet this adorer of the people is well known to have frequently remarked among his intimates, *that the public was a* GOOSE, *and that a man was a great fool not to pluck a feather.* Accordingly by a course of adulation and artifice, he possessed himself of a lucrative office in the city of London: from which period, his professions and the people were equally forgotten. He lived and died a supporter of the very men and measures he had formerly decried and opposed. Such are the detestable arts by which thousands have raised themselves over the heads of an abused and degraded people. The great master of the human heart has painted such parasites to the life.

——Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereunto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

From a London Paper of April 8, 1805.

REMARKABLE PERSONAGE.

Don Joze Cordero Periora, arrived in town last week from Portugal, on a visit to the Portuguese ambassador. This gentleman is 27 years of age, and 28 inches in height, elegantly formed. He will be presented to his majesty and the royal family by his royal highness the duke of Sussex, to whom he had the honour of being known at Lisbon. The Portuguese ambassador's *Charge d'Affairs* raises the Don erect on his hand, and carries him about the house, and wraps him in a Spanish mantle whilst he conveys him from his excellency's hall and brings him to his apartments in Hanover-street, Hanover-square. It is said he is as accomplished as his appearance is prepossessing.

The holy work of Revolution is going on apace. In Pennsylvania it is nearly completed. In New-York the business has been protracted, on account of numerous divisions among the leading workmen; but its agency being now placed in the hands of a single individual, the goodly work will progress rapidly. In New-Jersey this grand scheme of *perfecting* government, and extending "*the circle of our felicities*," has just commenced; and from the specimen given in the following article from the Trenton Federalist, we have reason to expect a rare and valuable piece of political workmanship.—What is to be the fate of the New-England State governments is yet hidden in the womb of events.

From the Trenton Federalist, of the 8th inst.

The New Jersey Democrats begin, in imitation of the Revolutionists in Pennsylvania, to agitate the question relative to an alteration of the Judiciary System of New-Jersey. Their scheme appears to be "an annual election of Judges and a total exclusion of Lawyers from all courts of justice, or an abolition of all courts and a substitution of a system of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes of a civil nature." The present system they unqualifiedly declare to be productive of more *fraud* and *oppression* than *justice*.

As these men have now the power completely in their hands of doing what they please with the government, they certainly ought to improve it to the best advantage.

If the present Judiciary system, in their opinion, is productive of *more evil* than *good*, they are bound by the most solemn obligations to alter it. The *good* work is going on apace in Pennsylvania, and opening with some prospect of success in New-York. Our democrats who seem to delight in dragging at the heels of these two great states, may, therefore, now follow on with pleasure. It is to be hoped they will not falter in the undertaking before them but meet it like men, and prove at least for once, that they were honest and sincere in their professions.—That all this noise which they make about Courts and Lawyers, is not as their clamours against the federalists were, merely to turn out the present incumbents in order to get places for themselves.

The time between this and the general election in the fall is amply sufficient to make all necessary arrangements. As yet the party is tolerably well united in New-Jersey. Governor Bloomfield and a few others may make a feeble opposition; but such characters can have but little weight. Now then is the golden opportunity for the accomplishment of this project, which, if suffered to pass unimproved, may be forever lost, and the democrats must stand condemned as slothful and unprofitable servants of the people. Let them then who have this project at heart be up and doing, that the people may have all the advantages resulting from it as early as possible. There can be no reasonable excuse for one moment's delay.

We sincerely wish to see this scheme of the democrats fairly tried. We wish those who advocate it to *know* and *feel*, experimentally, what it is. 'Till this is the case the community will be continually disturbed with their plans and projects, and half-way measures will constantly keep the Judiciary weak, impotent and inefficient.

Three stores, with the principal part of their contents, and three shops, were destroyed by fire at Portland on Monday night last, supposed to have been occasioned by using a segar in a sail loft.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport July 19.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Huntress, Earl, New-York

CLEARED, *For*

Schooner Wm & Margaret, Wood, Havanna
Betsey, Clarke, St. Jago
Mary, Evans, Norfolk
Sloop Industry, Tarkinton, Edenton

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Rolls of *Frosted English PAPER-HANGINGS*, (truly elegant) with suitable Borders.

July 19, 1805.

POINT HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large, and elegant three story white House situated on the Point, No. 9, Washington-Street, a little south of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well known to be, by far, the most pleasant in Newport, and it being, at present, a little remote from the centre of business, may best suit those who may wish to live retired; where they may rest assured of being accommodated to their satisfaction, by their most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Two Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a Number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise. JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

House Papers and Borders,

At Public Auction.

ON MONDAY, 22d inst. will be sold at Public Auction, about 500 Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders, assorted in lots to suit purchasers.—Many of them are splendid and elegant.—Great bargains may be expected, as the sale will be positive and without reserve. Those that wish to paper this or the next year, will do well to attend the sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

N. B. Sundry other articles in the Dry GOODS line, will be exposed for sale the same day.

At private Sale,

25 Hdds New-England Rum.
15 Hdds. Molasses.

A three story dwelling-house, No. 6 & 7, Charles street, near the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting House, with a good yard and garden, and a good well of water. The House has two Cellars under it, and a Shop at one end, well calculated for a Boarding-House, it having been improved for the same.

Also, either the whole or one half of the House in Griffin-Street, opposite Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk, together with the Land on which it stands, with the Yard and Garden belonging to the same.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

SCHEME OF THE

French-Town Catholic Seminary

LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Class of the Lottery, which were unsold, and left at the hazard of the Institution, were peculiarly unfortunate in the drawing, in consequence of which the Institution is destitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon. General Assembly of this State, at their sessions held at Newport, of the first Wednesday of May, 1805, did again authorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, in manner as they should think proper, until the sum of 1200 Dollars (as at first contemplated) should be obtained, for the purposes mentioned in the Scheme of the first Class: They therefore present the Public with the following Scheme; and while they tender their grateful acknowledgments for past favours, they solicit their patronage in the present laudable pursuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
5		20		100
20		10		200
300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls.

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes subject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in 60 days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets in the Third Class, which will be issued immediately after the drawing of the present one is completed; which they assure the public will commence, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold to warrant the undertaking; and a list of the prizes will be duly published.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the most advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY.
PARDON TILLINGHAST } *Managers.*
GEORGE CARD,

East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

** Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

SCHEME OF THE

HOPKINTON ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

THE Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their sessions in February last, having granted a LOTTERY, for the valuable purposes of building an academical School-House, and repairing a Meeting-House, in the Town of Hopkinton; and the subscribers being appointed Managers, (who have given bonds for the due fulfilment of said Trust) they present the following Scheme for the patronage of the Public.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
2		500	are	1000
5		100		500
8		50		400
15		30		450
25		20		500
100		10		1000
1180		6		7080
Last drawn Blank				70
1336				12000

4000 Tickets, at 3 Dolls. each, are 12,000 Dolls

Not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent.—The prizes to be paid in Thirty days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given, for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—It is hoped that the sale of the Tickets will be so rapid, as to permit the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.—A list of the prizes will be duly published.

ABRAM COON,
JEREMIAH THURSTON,
THOMAS WELLS,
ROBERT PECKHAM,
JOSEPH SPURS, } MANAGERS.

Hopkinton, April 25, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Newport ss. { *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, July 18th, A. D* 1805.

WHEREAS Joseph Huntington, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, hath this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honorable the General Assembly of said state, at their session holden in June A. D. 1805, in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the year 1756;—Notice therefore, is hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph, that they appear (if they see fit) before the Hon. the Judges of said Supreme Judicial Court at the term thereof to be holden at said Newport, in and for said county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of him the said Joseph.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Exeter, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of SUSANNA JAMES, late of said Exeter, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the first day of April inst. are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment on the first Monday in July, the third Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in September next, at one o'clock, P. M. in each of said days, at the dwelling-house of CALB ARNOLD, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited within that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD
STUTELY TILLINGHAST } *Com'rs.*
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN,

All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

JOSEPH JAMES, *Adm'r.*

Exeter, April 1, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Refailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the best manner or shipping
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for shipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, May 25, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portsmouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

ought to by the Achilles of 84 guns; one of the fleet, who sent a boat on board, for Capt. S. and the ship's papers: and treated him politely. They were from the West-Indies; but Capt. S. did not learn where they were destined. He was informed by the lieutenant, that every ship had a great number of troops on board—and they were obliged to be on two-thirds allowance through the fleet.

The following is a correct list of the ships of the line composing Lord Nelson's fleet, with the number of guns, and the names of the commanders, as taken from "*Steele's List*," for April, 1805:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory	100	Lord Nelson.
Royal Sovereign	100	Sir R. Bickerton.
Canopus	80	I. Louis.
Donnegal	80	Sir R. Strachan.
Le Tygre	80	B. Hallowell.
Belleisle	74	Hargood.
Conqueror	74	Israel Dellew.
Excellent	74	Lotheron.
Leviathan	74	Bayntun.
Spencer	74	Stopford.
Superb	74	Keats.

A number of frigates, sloops of war, &c. were attached to the fleet, but as they are often sent away for various purposes, it is uncertain which now remain with Lord Nelson.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1805.

☞ We have received no further intelligence from Europe, since our last.

The following dash at Governor Lewis, published by a New-York democratic paper, we copy from Duane's Aurora, for the amusement of our readers. It shows how soon the democrats of New-York have got sick of their new governor. But about a year since these democrats supported Governor Lewis for the office he holds with all their might. They styled him the *genuine republican candidate*. Now see how this genuine democrat has turned out. Of Governor M'Kean, who was lately held up in Pennsylvania as the best of democrats, these men now hold the same language.—They now tell us that they *always* considered him an *aristocrat* and *tyrant*, and that when they swore to us he was an *angel* they knew him to be a *devil*. Poor Governor Bloomfield, the democratic Governor of New-Jersey, is about sharing the same fate.—The democrats (it appears by the New-Jersey papers) already talk of *tarring* and *feathering* *!—They are a bad set—But to the dash at Governor Lewis:

"Hath not the republicans every thing "to fear from the man whom they have supported with their warmest zeal and suffrages; who persecutes his friends, who courts his enemies, who endeavours to enlist under his banners the country editors "of the republican presses; from him with "whose praises the tory editors are as lavish as they were of yore with scurrility and abuse. The man in power must recollect that there is a day of retribution *approaching*."

EXTRACT

From a Sermon preached at Newburyport. (Mas.) by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, *March 31st, 1805, on the "importance of Virtue and Piety as qualifications of Rulers."*

"Open your hearts to the peculiar exigencies of the time. Attend to the imperious claims of this beloved country. Feel her interests as your own: and commit them to men of *principle*—of exemplary purity in private life—of open unsuspected regard to religion—and whose patriotism appears less in plausible and flattering professions, than in costly sacrifices, and substantial services. In short, manifest your affection and fidelity to your country, by confiding her momentous concerns to the same hands to which you could cheerfully trust your properties, yourselves, your wives and your children. Remember that as our elections are important tests of national character, as they are fertile sources of public prosperity or ruin, if they are preserved pure, our nation will still be blest. If they are contaminated, the period cannot be distant, when this fair and favoured land will be deluged with irreligion and licentiousness, with injustice and confusion, and with the awful indignation of a righteous God."

The following correct remarks appear in a note in the 24th page of the same Sermon.

"There never was yet a flatterer of *the people*, who had not some selfish purpose to serve. And *the people* may rely on it, that none hold their understandings in more sovereign contempt, none are more completely indifferent to their interests, than their most abject flatterers. That flaming patriot JOHN WILKES is a striking instance of the truth of this remark. "I have," says he, "a real "pleasure in finding out, and following the "opinion of the people. I will through life "be faithful to their cause. I firmly and "sincerely believe *the voice of the people to be the voice of God*; I wish always to hear it "clear and distinct. When I do, *I will obey "it as a divine call*, with spirit and alacrity, "fearless of every consequence, and *dutifully submitting my own private opinion*." Yet this adorer of the people is well known to have frequently remarked among his intimates, *that the public was a* GOOSE, *and that a man was a great fool not to pluck a feather*. Accordingly by a course of adulation and artifice, he possessed himself of a lucrative office in the city of London: from which period, his professions and the people were equally forgotten. He lived and died a supporter of the very men and measures he had formerly decried and opposed. Such are the detestable arts by which thousands have raised themselves over the heads of an abused and degraded people. The great master of the human heart has painted such parasites to the life.

——Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereunto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

From a London Paper of April 8, 1805.

REMARKABLE PERSONAGE.

Don Joze Cordero Periora, arrived in town last week from Portugal, on a visit to the Portuguese ambassador. This gentleman is 27 years of age, and 28 inches in height, elegantly formed. He will be presented to his majesty and the royal family by his royal highness the duke of Sussex, to whom he had the honour of being known at Lisbon. The Portuguese ambassador's *Charge d'Affairs* raises the Don erect on his hand, and carries him about the house, and wraps him in a Spanish mantle whilst he conveys him from his excellency's hall and brings him to his apartments in Hanover-street, Hanover-square. It is said he is as accomplished as his appearance is prepossessing.

The holy work of Revolution is going on apace. In Pennsylvania it is nearly completed. In New-York the business has been protracted, on account of numerous divisions among the leading workmen; but its agency being now placed in the hands of a single individual, the goodly work will progress rapidly. In New-Jersey this grand scheme of *perfecting* government, and extending "*the circle of our felicities*," has just commenced; and from the specimen given in the following article from the Trenton Federalist, we have reason to expect a rare and valuable piece of political workmanship.—What is to be the fate of the New-England State governments is yet hidden in the womb of events.

From the Trenton Federalist, of the 8th inst.

The New Jersey Democrats begin, in imitation of the Revolutionists in Pennsylvania, to agitate the question relative to an alteration of the Judiciary System of New-Jersey. Their scheme appears to be "an annual election of Judges and a total exclusion of Lawyers from all courts of justice, or an abolition of all courts and a substitution of a system of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes of a civil nature." The present system they unqualifiedly declare to be productive of more *fraud* and *oppression* than *justice*.

As these men have now the power completely in their hands of doing what they please with the government, they certainly ought to improve it to the best advantage.

If the present Judiciary system, in their opinion, is productive of *more evil* than *good*, they are bound by the most solemn obligations to alter it. The *good* work is going on apace in Pennsylvania, and opening with some prospect of success in New-York. Our democrats who seem to delight in dragging at the heels of these two great states, may, therefore, now follow on with pleasure. It is to be hoped they will not falter in the undertaking before them but meet it like men, and prove at least for once, that they were honest and sincere in their professions.—That all this noise which they make about Courts and Lawyers, is not as their clamours against the federalists were, merely to turn out the present incumbents in order to get places for themselves.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport July 19.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Huntress,	Earl,	New-York
CLEARED,		*For*
Schooner Wm & Margaret,	Wood,	Havanna
Betsey,	Clarke,	St. Jago
Mary,	Evans,	Norfolk
Sloop Industry,	Tarkinton,	Edenton

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

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July 19, 1805.

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WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

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Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

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At Public Auction.

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Also, either the whole or one half of the House in Griffin-Street, opposite Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk, together with the Land on which it stands, with the Yard and Garden belonging to the same.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

SCHEME OF THE
French-Town Catholic Seminary
LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Class of the Lottery, which were unsold, and left at the hazard of the Institution, were peculiarly unfortunate in the drawing, in consequence of which the Institution is destitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon. General Assembly of this State, at their sessions held at Newport, of the first Wednesday of May, 1805, did again authorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, in manner as they should think proper, until the sum of 1200 Dollars (as at first contemplated) should be obtained, for the purposes mentioned in the Scheme of the first Class: They therefore present the Public with the following Scheme; and while they tender their grateful acknowledgments for past favours, they solicit their patronage in the present laudable pursuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
5		20		100
20		10		200
300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls.

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes subject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in 60 days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets in the Third Class, which will be issued immediately after the drawing of the present one is completed; which they assure the public will commence, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold to warrant the undertaking; and a list of the prizes will be duly published.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the most advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD,
} *Managers.*

East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

* * Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

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HOPKINTON ACADEMY
LOTTERY.

THE Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their sessions in February last, having granted a LOTTERY, for the valuable purposes of building an academical School-House, and repairing a Meeting-House, in the Town of Hopkinton; and the subscribers being appointed Managers, (who have given bonds for the due fulfilment of said Trust) they present the following Scheme for the patronage of the Public.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
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8		50		400
15		30		450
25		20		500
100		10		1000
1180		6		7080
Last drawn Blank				70
1336				12000

4000 Tickets, at 3 Dolls. each, are 12,000 Dolls

Not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent.—The prizes to be paid in Thirty days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given, for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—It is hoped that the sale of the Tickets will be so rapid, as to permit the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.—A list of the prizes will be duly published.

ABRAM COON,
JEREMIAH THURSTON,
THOMAS WELLS,
ROBERT PECKHAM,
JOSEPH SPURS,
} *Managers.*

Hopkinton, April 25, 1805.

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State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Newport ss. { *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, July 18th, A. D* 1805.

WHEREAS Joseph Huntington, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, hath this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honorable the General Assembly of said state, at their session holden in June A. D. 1805, in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the year 1756;—Notice therefore, is hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph, that they appear (if they see fit) before the Hon. the Judges of said Supreme Judicial Court at the term thereof to be holden at said Newport, in and for said county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of him the said Joseph.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Exeter, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of SUSANNA JAMES, late of said Exeter, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the first day of April inst. are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment on the first Monday in July, the third Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in September next, at one o'clock, P. M. in each of said days, at the dwelling-house of CALB ARNOLD, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited within that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD
STUTELY TILLINGHAST
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN,
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

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Exeter, April 1, 1805.

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20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn
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100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for shipping.

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Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, May 25, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portsmouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

POETRY.

THE following humorous and satirical Song was composed by J. M. SEWALL, Esq. of Portsmouth (N. H.) a gentleman whose poetic talents have often contributed largely to the amusement of his friends.—It was written for the late Anniversary Festival, and sung by Capt. Larkin.

THE HOBBIES PARODIED.

THAT each has his HOBBY, we're not now to learn,
The doctrine's authentic, we have it in *Sterne*.
His hobby was wit, humour, pathos, combin'd
Uncle *Toby* rode foremost, and *Trim* jogg'd behind.
All on Hobbies, &c.

Great WASHINGTON's hobby, from first dawning youth,
Was virtue and valour, and wisdom and truth,
While *Jefferson's* hobby, on *Chesterfield's* plan,
Was to *rise* in the *Statesman* but *sink* in the *Man*.
That's his Hobby, &c.

Sage ADAMS's hobby was science profound,
With a just rule to measure, and plummet to sound,
In pursuit of true wisdom, despising fatigue,
For a courtier too honest, too frank for intrigue.
His Wisdom's our Hobby.

GAY's hobby was COUNTRY; he ne'er would forsake her,
As wise as old *Plato*, and plain as a Quaker.
Burnt, for treatises, in effigy, slander'd his fame,
Like the Phœnix more vig'rous he rose from the flame.
His Country's his Hobby.

Franklin's hobby was lightning-rods, thunder, and fire,
How he joy'd to bestride the electrical wire!
When *Oppression's bolt* drove *Freedom's* vane to disjoint,
He repell'd the *Explosion*, and stuck to the *point*.
That was his Hobby.

Britain's hobby's her *Navy*, the nations to awe,
Curb the tyrant of France, and to ocean give law.
Napoleon's hobby is policy sly,
And his empire (like satan's) is built on a lie.
Power's his Hobby.

The various departments of State have their hobbies,
To please their dumb *Idol* the principal job is.
Dearborn's hobby's to end each report with a guess,
And to ward all exceptions, concludes *more or less*.
That's his Hobby.

The JACOBIN's hobby's to *lie* without shame,
When *probity* better would answer their aim.
Should they happen to blunder on *truth* by mistake,
They start and turn pale, as if bit by a snake.
Lying's their Hobby.

The *Fed'ralists'* hobby to *talk*, not to *act* is,
In *theory* perfect, deficient in PRACTICE.
Like the victim at Gaza, they sleep without fear,
And permit the Philistines their tresses to shear.*
That's their Hobby, &c.

Johnny Randolph's lame hobby's the *President's* chair,
And he capers like mad on his wind-broken mare.
His *Sire's* was the hobby! a finer ne'er man saw,
Whom the fop's no more like than a hog to a handsaw.
Poor lame Hobby, &c.

Gilman's hobby, thro' life, was to *act well his part*,
From this law no temptation could make him depart
All the wise and the good, who beheld his just rule,
Hail with bl[illegible] this pupil of *Washington's* school.
He's their Hobby.

Our GENERAL COURT's hobby's to choose something *new*.
They've chose a *new Clerk* a *new Secretary* too.
Their *new Gov'nor* to honor, with triumph we're told,
They've chose a *new door-keeper*—turn'd out the *old*.
That's their Hobby.

Connecticut's hobby's to *manage* the beast,
Of all States in the Union corrupted the least.
Massachusetts' fine hobby still canters along
With ease and with grace; for their charger is STRONG.
Strong's their Hobby.

OUR hobby's NEW-ENGLAND, who ne'er like a ninny,
Will submit to the nod of *slave-making* VIRGINIA.
'Till *Tom's* doughty *gun-boats* and *Matt's wooden lance*,
Capture *Britain's* whole *navy*, and conquer all *France*.
New-England's our Hobby.

* *This is a very just satire upon the* laziness *of the Federalists of New-Hampshire, at their late Supernatural election.*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLI.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

Against using our fellow-men with contempt.

NO man, considered simply as a man, can be a just object of contempt. He, that was not too mean a creature for God to make and preserve, is not mean enough for us to despise. Man, considered as a being endowed with reason and intellect, by the inspiration of the Almighty, and designed for immortality, is to be regarded with real esteem—with a sort of veneration. Considered as a religious being, conformed to the character, and sharing in the peculiar favor of his Creator, he is to be honored, as one of the excellent of the earth. Viewed in circumstances of adversity, in sickness, poverty, bodily infirmity, or mental weakness, he is entitled to our compassion.

The distinctions, which take place among men and are the ground of one's boasted superiority to another, are but trifling, in comparison with the grand points, in which they are alike. They are all creatures formed by the same hand, from the same materials, for the same purposes; all dependant accountable, mortals. A few days ago, we had but an existence; in a few days more, we shall be forgotten; these bodies will lie undistinguished in the common mass of senseless matter, and the mind will take its flight to an unknown world, to exist in a new manner, divested of every circumstance of worldly distinction.

If we have advantages, which others have not, we are proportionably more indebted.—We despise our neighbor: but perhaps he has filled his narrower circle, better than we.—The man, who bears poverty and adversity, with cheerful contentment—who promotes the happiness of those around him, according to his ability—and serves his Creator in humble hopes of a future recompence; such a man, in the lowest condition of life, is far more worthy and excellent, than the richest and the proudest of the human race, who confines his views within himself, and shuts his hands against the calls of poverty. The poor widow with her two mites, stands higher in the esteem of heaven and earth, than the rich nobleman, who suffered a beggar to starve at his gate.

Let us raise our thoughts to that immense Being, whose presence, power and goodness, sustain all worlds; and these little differences between worm and worm, on which pride is built, will instantly disappear. There is a small difference between a candle and a glow-worm; but hold them both to the sun, and both are extinguished.

Let us learn to think greatly of God, justly of men, wisely of virtue, humbly of ourselves; and we shall treat no man with scorn: we shall think nothing contemptible, but vice, and *that* will appear most contemptible, when we find it in ourselves.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 Cents single)

AN excellent new Publication, (consisting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A

FRIENDLY VISIT

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14.

Many are the sayings of the Wise,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their sound
Little prevails; or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint,
Unless he feel within
Some source of consolation from above;
Secret refreshings that repair his strength,
And fainting spirits uphold. MILTON.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to NO. 5, Clarke-street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House, from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former assortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old customers, for favours received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapness of many articles called for at this season—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muslins of most kinds—superfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres—cotton Cassimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any shop in Newport. *July 5, 1804.*

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner MOUNTHOPE, of about Ninety Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms apply to

JESSE BARLOW—or
CORNELIUS BENNETT.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewise a Pair of black Carriage HORSES.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

ELAM's VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY,

IN NORTH-KINGSTOWN.

CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the Public the following SCHEME:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
10		8		80
10		5		50
20		4		80
50		3		150
395		2		790
				1400
200 Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,				200
1600 Tickets at One Dollar, are				1600

The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

Prize Tickets of Two Dollars each, to be entitled to Two Tickets in the Second Class.

From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promised by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate so rapid a sale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing said Lottery in a few Weeks.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW. } *Directors.*

North-Kingstown, June 28th, 1805.

The following persons are appointed to sell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardson, Post-master, and William R Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Post-master, and Thomas Rumreill, in Wickford; William Wilkinson, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-master, Warren; John G. Mawney, Post-master, East-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Post-master, Westerly; James Helme, South-Kingstown.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery, may also be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

POETRY.

THE following humorous and satirical Song was composed by J. M. SEWALL, Esq. of Portsmouth (N. H.) a gentleman whose poetic talents have often contributed largely to the amusement of his friends.—It was written for the late Anniversary Festival, and sung by Capt. Larkin.

THE HOBBIES PARODIED.

THAT each has his HOBBY, we're not now to learn,
The doctrine's authentic, we have it in *Sterne*.
His hobby was wit, humour, pathos, combin'd
Uncle *Toby* rode foremost, and *Trim* jogg'd behind.
All on Hobbies, &c.

Great WASHINGTON's hobby, from first dawning youth,
Was virtue and valour, and wisdom and truth,
While *Jefferson's* hobby, on *Chesterfield's* plan,
Was to *rise* in the *Statesman* but *sink* in the *Man*.
That's his Hobby, &c.

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IN NORTH-KINGSTOWN.
CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the Public the following SCHEME:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
10		8		80
10		5		50
20		4		80
50		3		150
395		2		790
				1400
200 Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,				200
1600 Tickets at One Dollar, are				1600

The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

Prize Tickets of Two Dollars each, to be entitled to Two Tickets in the Second Class.

From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promised by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate so rapid a sale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing said Lottery in a few Weeks.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW. } *Directors.*

North-Kingstown, June 28th, 1805.

The following persons are appointed to sell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardson, Post-master, and William R Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Post-master, and Thomas Rumreill, in Wickford; William Wilkinson, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-master, Warren; John G. Mawney, Post-master, East-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Post-master, Westerly; James Helme, South-Kingstown.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery, may also be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

April 19, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.